1: Jenness--42 (1913-16) 1922 Copper Eskimo
116, 165

"No statistics were obtained as to the mortality in this region. Amongst adults death was nearly always due to natural causes, either old age or the perils that are inseparable from life in the Arctic; an occasional murder added to the number."

14: Jenness--550 (No date) 1921 Copper Eskimo
165

"Wherever on the American continent the Eskimos have come into contact with Europeans, there we find pneumonia and tuberculosis and various other diseases. The Coronation Gulf natives alone remained untouched until four short years ago. Since then one native has died of what was diagnosed by a missionary as tuberculosis, another advanced case is reported from the Coppermine River, and the last news that has come out of the country announces the outbreak of typhoid in the fall of 1920. The introduction of other diseases is apparently only a matter of time. Possibly they could be checked by the establishment of some kind of quarantine such as the Danes instituted for Greenland; the experiment, at all events, would be well worth trying."

27:Chown & Lewis 3-5 (1958)1959
ND8 Copper Eskimo ND8

[P-13, B]

The Blood Group Genes of the Copper Eskimo[1]

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175
648

[563]

124
582

124
126
143

● [165]

[123]

or child may have been spared and incorporated into the population.

As to the other admixtures there was only a rare contact between Eskimo and people other than Indian from 1771 until about 40 years ago. These were not whaling waters. A few explorers and trades entered the area, some of whom married Eskimo women. These events are so recent that children of these marriages are still living, a number of whom we tested. Today there are two small white settlements, that at Cambridge Bay and that at Coppermine, and several still smaller implants.

In the present study 330 out of the total of approximately 1000 were tested. With the help of Corporal and Mrs. D. McDougal of the R.C.M.P., Father LaPointe, O. M. and the Reverend Canon Sperry a detailed genealogy was drawn up. There were no first-cousin marriages.[3] The genealogy could not be carried far enough back to prove or disprove second-cousin marriages. Of the 330, only 10 could be proved to have white ancestors; these 10 were eliminated in gene frequency analysis. Such analysis was carried out for the remaining total 320 and for 46 among them who were apparently unrelated. While there is no significant difference between the two estimates, we think analysis based on the 320 is probably more accurate since phenotypes of low frequency were then represented. The estimates in the tables are so based. There is a high death rate in young adults, so it was unusual to obtain blood from children and both parents. Few genotypes could therefore be defined but in what family data we did obtain, there was no disagreement between expected phenotypes and those found.

[1] Assisted by a grant from the National Museum of Canada. Dr. Jacques Rousseau, Director.
[2] Postal address, 735 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg 3, Man., Canada.
[3] See addendum.

29: Jenness E-5 (1914-1916) 1959
ND8 Copper Eskimo ND8

transport all his property even with two wives and six dogs.

The natives travelled sixteen miles before they unhitched their teams and built new snow-houses for the night. The men went sealing the next morning, for at this season of the year they rarely had food for more than three days, and could travel long distances only in stages. Elated with the number of seals they captured they moved on the following morning, although the temperature was —29° F., and a howling north-west gale lashed their faces with hard snow. Johansen and I put on masks to protect our cheeks and noses, but discarded them before noon when the thick layer of frost that formed on their inside began to cling to our chins. Many of the Eskimos had their cheeks frozen, still more their wrists, for their short travelling mittens left an uncovered space between the hands and the coat-sleeves. Yet in the height of the storm a woman crouched down in the lee of her sled, withdrew a tiny baby from under her jacket and leisurely changed its sole garment, a diaper of caribou fur. The baby suffered no harm, apparently; but children were not always so fortunate, and the infant mortality was terribly high.

We had no intention of letting this horde of more than a hundred natives break in upon the tranquillity of Bernard Harbour without due warning. Our dogs